



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/628,729	07/28/2000	Philip R. Krause		3338

35197 7590 10/27/2003

PHILIP R KRAUSE  
9437 SEVEN LOCKS RD  
BETHESDA, MD 20817

EXAMINER

HONG, STEPHEN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2178

DATE MAILED: 10/27/2003

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/628,729

Applicant(s)

KRAUSE, PHILIP R.

Examiner

Stephen S. Hong

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

This action is responsive to communications: Application filed on 7/28/00 and IDS filed on 9/10/02.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The claims are directed to the feature of “determining the location on the computer display at which text is being read aloud by the reader.” However, the specification fails to provide a “full, clear, concise” description of how the invention is made and enabled. The specification includes several phrases that speculate that voice recognition software can be used to determine the location at which text is being read aloud. (see “Description of Relevant Art” on page 5, line 10, “Computer-assisted methods can also be used to determine the location at which text is being read aloud; for example, the invention may use voice recognition software to control a cursor

location by causing the cursor to be located at the location in the text at which the reader is reading aloud.” ) It is not clear what is this voice recognition software is and also how the location detection is achieved using this software. The statement appears, at best, to be a speculation that something might work. This does not fulfill the requirements under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, in which the Applicant must provide a full concise description of the invention to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains. In fact, there is not evidence as to this invention was actually enabled and realized according to the specification. On page 21, in the Detailed Description section, the specification states, “In a preferred embodiment of a teleprompter device, the cursor position *may be* determined by voice recognition software or other computer-assisted devices that is used to identify the location within a text that is being read aloud.” The description of the preferred embodiment must show how the invention is made, not how is “may be” created. Again, it is simply a speculation. Furthermore, there is still no teaching as to how the voice recognition software is used to detect and determine the location of the text being read aloud. Without the clear and concise description of how the different components (even if each component were well known), it would not have enabled any person skilled in the art to which it pertains to duplicate the invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The phrase “the location of at least one zone *may be* changed” is indefinite, since it is unclear if the “change” has to occur to meet the claimed limitation.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tognazzini, U.S. Pat. No. 5,850,211, 12/98 in view of Schena et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,166,723, 12/00.

As per independent claims 1, 19 and 20, Tognazzini teaches the claimed limitations including:

determining the location of the computer display at which text is being read by the reader (col.2, line 20, “integrating an eyetracker ...”, line 29, “detecting a location on the display at which a user’s eyes are looking”); and varying the rate at which text is presented in response to the result of the location –determining step (col.5, line 34, “The scroll speed is adjusted as a function of that position X.”).

However, Tognazzini uses an eyetracking system to determine the location of the display being read by the user. Therefore, Tognazzini does not explicitly disclose

Art Unit: 2178

limitation of “determining the location on the computer display at which text is being read aloud by the reader.” Before addressing the limitation, an important distinction must be pointed out. That is, the claim does not point out that the location is determined using the reader’s reading voice. In other words, the “determination of the location” can happen by any means, as long as the user is reading aloud while she is reading the document. In other words, if the reader of Tognazzini is reading aloud as she reads the text and the eyetracking determines the location of the reading position, that clearly meets the claimed features. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Tognazzini’s invention to read aloud, since it was an extremely well known practice to read aloud to other audiences, such as reading to children.

Nevertheless, to expedite the prosecution, examiner will address the limitation as that the location is determined using the reader’s reading voice. As pointed out above, Tognazzini uses the eyetracking device to determine the position of the text being reading. However, Schena provides the following pertinent. Schena teaches the use of force feedback techniques to provide more natural controls in computing (col.2, lines 13+). Schena teaches that “‘rate control’ [is used for]... scrolling text in windows.” Schena’s preferred embodiment is by using an input mouse. However. Schena explicitly points out that “voice recognition” (col.9, line 40) can be used to provide the similar controls. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have incorporated Schena into Tognazzini, since Schena

explicitly pointed out that using the voice recognition to control the text scrolling was extremely well known in the art at the time of the invention.

As per dependent claims 2-9, 11-12, Tognazzini further disclose:

Defining the neutral zone (see col.5, line 42, where "X=-9 to top" represents  $F3=0$ ), deceleration zone and acceleration zone (col.5, line 56, "Equation (2) shows a non-linear function.." i.e., representing acceleration and deceleration); input to stop continued scrolling text (when "X=-9", for example.); input to cause text to scroll backward (FIG.5, "item 510 Scroll UP"); the rate of text scrolling being a function of the distance (col.5, line 33, "The scroll speed is adjusted as a function of that position X"); defining at least one zone graphically and at least one zone having differing attributes of background (FIG.4, item 460 "Different Background");

As per dependent claim 10, although Tognazzini does not explicit teach defining at least one zone by using a cursor, Tognazzini teaches that the zones are partitioned as rectangular regions in a window (see FIG.4). Furthermore, Tognazzini teaches that a windows based system was used in the implementation (col.5, line 14, "text object is stored within a window.."). Since it was well known to resize areas in the windows using a cursor control input means, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the well known resizing means, as Tognazzini suggested that the scroll rate controlling functions was not "set in stone" but was used definable (col.5, line 35+).

As per dependent claims 14-15, as explained with respect to claim 1 above, Schena teaches the use of the voice recognition to control the text scrolling. Further,

Art Unit: 2178

given that teaching recognizing the reader's voice would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, since a person of ordinary skill would have appreciated from the combination of Tognizzini and Schena that voice recognition would be used as the eyetracker to control the text scrolling.

As per dependent claims 16-17, although Tognizzini does not explicitly disclose that the text being read is supplied over the network, such feature would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as Tognizzini taught reading the electronic newspaper (col.5, lines 4-11), and it was extremely well known to supply electronic newspaper through internet.

As per dependent claim 18, Tognizzini teaches that the cursor is not presented on a display device (col.7, lines 1-63, as the eyetracker only tracks the position of the text without explicitly displaying the cursor).

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6,351,273 B1 Lemelson et al.

6,067,069 A Krause, Philip R.

6,154,757 A Krause et al.

5,621,906 A O'Neill et al.

6,130,968 A Mclan et al.

5,929,927 A Rumreich et al.




Art Unit: 2178

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen S. Hong whose telephone number is (703) 308-5465. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 9:00am to 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
Stephen Hong  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2178  
October 18, 2003